

THE LONG TRIP. ARTHUR'S MARCH UPON THE NATIONAL PARK.

Preparing His Grand Tour. Along the Route—200 Miles on Horseback—The Arrangements for Communication with the World—The Peak Mules—A Chance for Fishing.

ODEN, Utah, August 8.—The most complete arrangements ever made for rapid traveling through the Rocky mountains have been going on at Green River for the last month to make the trip of the president, secretary of war, General Sherman, and guests, a complete success in comfort and speed during the 500 miles between the Union and the Northern Pacific. From Green River to Fort Washakie, 150 miles, spring wagons will be used; Fort Washakie to Yellowstone lake, 200 miles, horseback, and beyond that to the Northern Pacific, spring-wagons again. A large number of mule teams have been distributed as relays at chosen points along the route, so that the first camp, twenty-five miles north of the Union Pacific, will be reached at the evening of the first day. Elaborate preparations for the first dinner of the president at his camp on the Sweet Water were made last week, and the finest selection of fruit and vegetables ever sent east. The uniform and Utah were sent forth by a special stage coach in order to reach his camp before his arrival. Fort Washakie is the agency of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, a very powerful tribe, but peaceful and friendly to the whites. Washakie being a warm friend of the whites. Here the Indians have been summoned to assemble in order to meet their great father in council.

THE GREAT STAGE TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO THE YELLOWSTONE PARK was his objection to going beyond telegraphic communication. He first proposed to have built at his private expense a field telegraph line to the points he desired to visit. On the report of the chief signal officer, General Hazen, that his cost would be \$50,000 he determined to abandon his plan, until he could make it a private enterprise. General Hazen, however, came to his rescue, and offered to establish two courier lines of cavalry soldiers from the south and north to keep him in communication with the west end of the route. The president will, therefore, not be a single day beyond the reach of the wires and the connecting courier lines leaving the railroad and telegraph here this morning, the president will find his dispatches at the evening of his camp on the Sweet Water. A station of the military telegraph line from the Union Pacific north, the terminus being at Fort Washakie, will be reached to-morrow evening. While en route to the Yellowstone lake, all dispatches will be sent to Washakie, and thence carried to him by the line of couriers, consisting of selected troops of the Fifth cavalry. The 8th instant a company of the Sixth cavalry, under Fort Custer, Mont., will have reached the point on the lake connecting with the line of couriers through the national park from the south and carry the dispatches from Fort Ellis and beyond on the Northern Pacific.

THE HORSEBACK TRIP. The most severe part of the trip for the president will be the horseback trip over the trail of the Wind River, mountain range between the Wind River and Yellowstone lake, the range being too precipitous for a wagon road. All camp equipment, provisions, and personal baggage will be carried over the trails by teams of pack mules, under the command of Moore, the chief packer of General Sheridan's division, who is said to be the finest packer in the world. He was in charge of all the pack-trains during the Sioux campaign under Crook after the Custer massacre, under Crook during the Ute campaign, and until recently in Arizona. The mountain streams of the Wind River range abound in trout, and the president, east of the mountain range, has prepared a deadly war on the specked beauties of the Rockies. Secretary Lincoln has never taken this trip, although anxious to do so. He had once before prepared for it, when, at Chicago friends will remember the sudden death of his mother occurred and postponed it. Senator Vest, who accompanies the president, is the foremost advocate and friend of the National park in the present congress. He will make an effort during the next session to have it enlarged.

THE LATEST FROM THE PRESIDENT. FORT WASHAKIE, WYOMING, August 8.—The president and his party left Green River station on the Union Pacific road at 7 o'clock a. m. of the 6th instant, having spent Sunday at that place. Three spring wagons, in which the party was seated, were drawn by four mules to each vehicle, and the first day's drive was made by relays at a distance of five miles to Camp Todd, on the banks of the Sweetwater. The president enjoyed the ride greatly, being seated on the outside of the wagon with the driver during the last 45 miles. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the party left Camp Todd for Fort Washakie, distant 45 miles. At Miner's Delight, a mining camp, between the point of starting and of the first stage, the party stopped to watch the operation of gold washing and the miners brought the president a pan full of "pay dirt," and went through the process of washing out gold, which showed in the pan a small quantity of the precious metal. After lunch, at the end of the trail, General Canon, the party went to Fort Washakie, reaching their camp at 5:30 p. m. The Shoshone and Bannock Indians, upon whose reservation the camp is located, turned out to welcome the great father, and the president the plan and around the president's party gaily attired, the squaws especially displayed their skill in horsemanship. The party will rest here one day, and then take horse for Yellowstone park, which is well, and the president enjoys the trip more than any other of the party.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE WORK OF THE EXAMINERS.—The Application for Office. WASHINGTON, August 8.—The civil service commission has finished the examination of the papers handed in by applicants for admission to the civil service at the examinations of the past few months. To-morrow letters will be sent to the applicants, giving them their positive or negative relative positions. Chief Clerk Lyman says the reason the relative rank will not be announced is that the having placed one at the top would come on to the attention of the public, and the president would look for and perhaps through the influence or importunity create vacancies. It is suggested, however, that the probable effect of the commission's non-announcement will be that every applicant having an average higher than 65, the minimum, will come on to Washington to seek an office. The commission will give the names of the candidates standing at the head of the list to officers in whose division a vacancy occurs; and when he makes his choice the successful candidate will be informed. A thousand applicants in all were examined and three hundred of them wanted positions in Washington. A large proportion of the applicants passed the examination successfully. Judging from the number of vacancies occurring annually in the treasury under the Curtis commission,

about 100, Chief Clerk Lyman thinks there will be from 300 to 400 annually. An experienced chief of division thinks there will be 700 a year at least. He says if the new system promises to be permanent that he and other bureau chiefs will weed out the worthless clerks now so numerous. They do not weed them out now because they cannot keep them out, or be certain of getting as good clerks if they do prevent their return. They would make a bad example if it would be useless when they cannot keep bad material out. This gentleman added that the civil service would be greatly improved in just this way; the rotten timber would be cut out and replaced with good material. Nowadays the influence could and did put the rotten timber back, or worse, in its place. The members of the civil service commission were greatly relieved by the examinations. They considered them very successful.

A CHINESE STORY.

WHICH DISCLOSES THE EXISTENCE OF A SECRET CHINESE SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, August 8.—Jot S. Pin is a Chinaman who keeps a laundry on Pennsylvania avenue. Hoop Sing is the Chinaman to whom Hoop Sing alleges Pin sold his laundry in June. Recently Hoop Sing sued Jot S. Pin for breach of contract in that he did not surrender the laundry under his alleged agreement so to do. The alleged bill of sale, which was in tea-chest characters, was produced before the justice of the peace who tried the case, and translated for his benefit. Several Chinese testified, most of them swearing that he had ever made any such agreement as Hoop Sing produced to-day the justice of the peace dismissed the case on the ground that the terms of the contract, even if the latter were genuine, did not warrant him in giving Hoop Sing possession. A number of the Chinese embassy said to-day that the suit was pure of a scheme to drive Jot S. Pin out of town. All the other Chinese of the lower class in the city, with one or two exceptions, were members of a secret society, of which the six companies of San Francisco formed the base. The society is a traders' union, he said, to which almost all the Chinese in the United States belong. It was merciless and unscrupulous in its attempts to ruin Chinese outside its ranks. Pin, for example, who is a native of the Congregation church, and is more of an American than a Chinaman. In this particular case Hoop Sing had resorted to forgery and his witnesses had resorted to perjury to accomplish their ends. So characteristic is Chinese handwriting, he said, that all he had to do to satisfy himself and his colleagues at the embassy that the contract or bill of sale was a forgery, was to have Pin write the words of the contract in his presence. He was at once convinced that Pin had not written or signed the bill of sale. Pin is from Boston. He pronounced the story of Hoop Sing a lie out of whole cloth. He seems to stick to his laundry, Hoop Sing, and the secret society to the contrary notwithstanding.

SMUGGLING THE MONGOLIANS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO-DAY read a telegram from the collector of customs at Tacoma, Washington territory, stating that his officers with the assistance of the revenue steamer Walcott, had captured a sloop engaged in smuggling Chinese across the straits from British Columbia through Puget sound. Two smugglers were arrested, but nine of the Chinese passengers escaped. The collector also stated that nearly one hundred Chinamen had landed at various points on the northern frontier in boats and Indian canoes within the past few days, and that he is powerless to prevent their landing unless his forces are largely increased.

A CONFEDERATE LOYALTY.

NO AGREST FOR THE PAST BUT GRIM LOYALTY FOR THE FUTURE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 8.—A dispatch to the News from McKinney, Texas, says the manager of the Texas and Pacific railway, were in despair yesterday morning, on account of the heavy rain which continued to fall for two-and-a-half hours, covering the ground with the stick and water, and the roads were impassable. After the weather cleared and exercises had commenced, however, there were fully 40,000 persons present, 15,000 of whom were served by organizations with dinner on the grounds. The speaker was General Cabell, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and Governor Ireland, General M. Lewis, Ex-Governor Hubbard, Colonel Bowen, and Congressman Wellborn. The speaker was a fair sample of most of the others, was that the confederates had no excuse to make for the part taken by them in the late contest. He said we are to forget the political strife which led to the war, but must teach our children of the deeds of those who were blue and the gray. We are all Americans, and ever ready to battle with our country's assailants from whatever quarters. General Lewis said he would never admit that the bloody chasm of the war was bridged over. He was glad that General Butler had not been invited. Butler was not a democrat. The name of Jefferson Davis, General Lewis said, was the grandest in American history. The speaker would defend peace with Butler. He might be an unconquered rebel, but if called upon to defend the national honor or rights, he would respond.

CROOK'S CAPTIVES.

THEY ARE PLACED UNDER THE SOLE CHARGE OF CAPTAIN FARMER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—General Crook has issued an order in regard to his Apache captives, in which he places the entire control of the San Carlos reservation under the charge of Captain Emmett Crawford. Third cavalry, with instructions to carry out the provisions of agreement recently entered into by the secretaries of war and the interior as may devolve upon the war department. Captain Crawford is accordingly charged with the duty of keeping peace on the reservation, administering justice, punishing refractory Indians, and preventing them from leaving the reservation except by proper authority. He is also charged with the care and control of the Indian prisoners recently captured by General Crook, and such as may hereafter be captured or surrender themselves, and he is also to protect the Indian agency in the discharge of his legitimate duties. Second Lieutenant C. B. Gatewood, Sixth cavalry, has been ordered to report to Captain Crawford, for duty in connection with this service.

KENTUCKY GAINS.

THE PROGRESS OF POLITICS.—A RETURNED MAN RUNS BEHIND.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—The returns came in slowly, but the democratic gains reported from many counties render it almost certain that Knott's majority for governor will not be less than forty thousand, while the state central committee think it may reach fifty thousand. Asbury, republican candidate for register of land offices, a coired man of ability and good character, ran much behind his ticket in the interior counties, but is well up ahead of his ticket in this city. One year ago he ran against Joe Blackburn for congress.

TELL FIVE LETTERS.

PAWNETT, R. I., August 8.—Ira Padley was arrested yesterday for bigamy on a complaint made by his young wife, nee Edith Elizabeth Hamilton, eighteen years old, whom he married last month. He went to New York and in his absence letters were found in his trunk from a wife in England. He left her three years ago. He pleaded guilty and was held for the action of the grand jury.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION. THE CRONICLES OF CRIME AND FOLLY.

A TRAGEDY IN A HOUSE OF JEWELRY. A Jew, Deceased by Her Husband, Sacrificed Himself and Her Two Children—The Crimes and Casualties of the Day.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 8.—No one of the horrors which occasionally crop out in the interior of New Jersey has been more wrapped in mystery than the cremation of a woman and her two children last Friday night at Estelville, six miles below May's landing, the county seat of Atlantic county, and eighteen miles from this place. The facts became known yesterday at the railway station at May's landing thirty hours after the tragedy had occurred. It took place in a settlement of thirty seven families of Russian Jews, who were colonized at Estelville a year ago by General Burbridge. From midnight until Sunday morning the tortures of the mother and her daughter seem to have been hushed up among these people. Yesterday morning a group of them appeared at the station with a wagon, in which lay a woman and girl. Both were burned almost beyond recognition, and it was ascertained that the purpose of their companions was to take them to a Philadelphia hospital. Although none of the party would, or could speak English, it was finally learned that on Friday, at midnight, awful shrieks had been heard from the small frame cabin which was used as a dwelling by the woman and her children. The husband had either deserted his family or wandered away in search of work. The cabin was found to be in flames. When the neighbors reached the scene the arms and legs had been burned off a six-year-old son of the woman. The mother was rolling in agony in the sand and an eight-year-old daughter was dreadfully burned that she was unconscious. The mother was a beautiful woman, about twenty-eight years of age. Her long black hair was singed over her shoulders, and her eyes were fixed in the wild stare of delirium. The neighbors will give no details of the crime. Hints were thrown out by some of the Hebrews that the woman sacrificed herself and her family, while again, it is said that her neighbors were unfriendly to her after living on the hard bench in the railway station for several hours on Sunday morning the young girl died. The mother was then removed to the house of Smith Spence, where she now lies on the point of death. This family has been unwilling or unable to give particulars of the burning of her home.

A BRUTAL TRAMP.

ARREST OF A SONNOR FOR A TERRIBLE CRIME IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 8.—Edward Carr, the tramp who outraged Gertrude, the little daughter of Cornelius Virts, of Weyertown, was caught at 9 o'clock last night near Knoxville, Frederick county, about two and a half miles from the town of Weyertown. He was taken by his captors to the residence of Mr. Virts and there identified, and from thence to Brownsville station, on the Baltimore and Annapolis railway, where he was held until the arrival of the morning train for Hagerstown, where he was safely lodged in jail. This precaution was taken to protect the girl from the malignant population at Weyertown. Carr had been taken from his captors and saved the expense and uncertainty of a trial to his captors. Since his confinement in jail he has been the subject of much curiosity. He went to the house of a woman near Berlin and solicited food, which was given him, but information was sent to Berlin of his whereabouts, when a party started out and followed him until his capture was secured. Now Carr is in jail, and there is no fear of an attempt at violence will be offered, but the law allowed to take its course. The scoundrel expressed a desire for counsel, but no underlings of the bar of Washington county will undertake his defense. Carr was coming down a mountain road near Knoxville whistling a lively tune and wearing a bouquet in the lapel of his coat. When halted and questioned he said he was on his way to the house of a woman near Berlin, he was making his way to the river to escape to Virginia.

PISTOL AND KNIFE.

DIVORCED BY A PISTOL SHOT—HER LAST CARNAL—A SON'S CRIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The Chinese consul here reports the smuggling of the Chinese into Washington territory, a neatly disguised job to divert the attention of the authorities from the heavy opium smuggling carried on in that section. The smugglers, it is said, are John R. Stout, an Indiana, and Joseph Stout, a Kentucky, who are partners in the smuggling business. They are said to be the murderers of Taylor Dunbar, in November last. He exhibited the utmost firmness and composure to the last and did not seem to regret the enormity of the deed. The fall broke his neck and death ensued immediately.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, August 8.—In a quarrel at a picnic place Harry Coble shot four times at his wife, a reformed woman of the town, one bullet hitting her in the hip, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal injury. It is alleged that she had returned her old ways of late. The picnic is spoken of as being the hardest kind of affair.

NOVIOLE, AUGUST 8.—At Deep Creek, a village about eight miles from this city, John R. Simmons, a justice of the peace, last night shot and dangerously injured his wife, and then shot and killed himself. The couple had disputed with each other all day and in the evening the bickering culminated in a quarrel, during which Simmons drew a pistol and shot his wife in the neck. She fell to the floor, and Simmons, thinking he had killed her, drew the pistol and shot himself in the right temple and died almost instantly.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 8.—At about 2 p. m. today Samuel McCauley, a hermit, shot and killed his father in the presence of his mother, sister and two brothers. The crime was committed near Salina station, on the West Pennsylvania railroad, fifty miles from this city. The son was formerly a school teacher. He had amassed considerable money, but was always looked upon as a crank. He was asked to live at home repeatedly, and he refused to make any arrangements other than those announced in the proclamation offering \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of each of the James boys.

THE PORTION OF A CONVICT'S BRIDE.

MARIETTA, O., August 8.—A short time ago a young man named Ira Kump was convicted of horse stealing at Fremont, O., and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. The day he was taken to Columbus he was married in the jail at Fremont to some confiding and sympathetic female. A report of the wedding was published in the daily papers at the time, which conveyed the information that the bride would go to Marietta and her husband's share of the fortune left by his father, Levi Kump, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, who died while his son was in prison. The expectant and dutiful wife had her own share of the fortune and was discovered that her husband had been out of the jail with one dollar.

AMONG THE SILENCERS.

THE ORDER TO THE NATIONAL DEER—THE CHARGES OF VANDALISM.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—Assistant Superintendent Kinsman, of the Western telegraph lines, said that of 999 operators on 3,999 miles of that road just eight, four at Decatur and four at Chicago, have obeyed the order of the brotherhood and gone out. Their places have been filled and everything is working smoothly. Members of the brotherhood here, on the other hand, say that seven of the eight operators at Decatur struck on Monday, and that 175 operators on the Iron Mountain railway, between here and Texarkana, 157 between the brotherhood, and can be relied on to strike. They also say that of 42 railroad operators in East St. Louis, 36 are brotherhood men, and will go out. There is no indication of this at present, however.

SULLIVAN THE VICTOR. THE MAORI GIANT KNOCKED OFF THE PLATFORM.

JEM MAORI IMPORTED FROM THE MAORI TRIBE WITH A FEAR IN THE PRESENCE OF THE BOSTONIAN-SULLIVAN'S TERRIBLE WORK—OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED, ETC.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL. Mr. John Longfellow Sullivan, of Boston, and Mr. Herbert A. Slade, the Maori giant, shook hands last evening for the first time. The place of meeting was on a historic platform in the center of the Madison Square Garden. Both were gaily attired in the airy costume of the prize ring, according to the style most recently ordered by the Marquis of Queensbury. The fact that both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Slade had arrived in the city yesterday was enough to make pugilistic society whirl. Mr. Sullivan with his family occupied the rooms once used by John Morrissey in the Ashland house, and Mr. Slade secured apartments in the Putnam house. The gladiators held levees during the day. Mr. Sullivan was confident of victory, and Mr. Slade, in his quiet way, said that he would do his utmost to defeat the Bostonian. The odds in the betting were everywhere strongly in favor of Mr. Sullivan. As early as 6 o'clock the streets in the neighborhood of the Boston Madison Square garden swarmed with men and boys and ticket speculators discovered a lively demand for tickets. Police Captain Williams, in full uniform, was a regiment of police officers himself. His uniform was stationed where they would do the most good, and long lines of statesmen, sporting gentlemen, brokers, lawyers, merchants, doctors, clerks, salesmen and persons of every class were waiting for the opening of the season was there so great a rush for admission to the place, and every foot of standing room within the vast enclosure was occupied. Senators, assemblymen, judges, coroners, and pugilists occupied private boxes, and were glad to get them at any price. It was estimated that the receipts were fully \$22,000. The oratorical wonder of Buffalo Bill's wild west show, the famous "Pop" Whittaker was master of ceremonies. The entertainment was begun at 8 o'clock. Relays of feather-weight pugilists were put to work on the platform, and served somewhat to allay the excitement of the thousands who waited for the appearance of the Bostonian and the pugilist. Mr. Jerry Murphy and Mr. Jimmy Kelly made things lively for a few minutes, and when Mr. Murphy savagely knocked Mr. Kelly sprawling upon the platform, the audience yelled as only a pugilist audience might have yelled. The pleasure of each and every one of the spectators was undisguised.

AT 9:15 o'clock the champion of all the champions strode from his dressing room and glared about him as though ready to receive congratulations upon a victory. The spectators cheered, and when expressions of dislike reached his ears his smile faded away, and as he grew red in the face he seemed to increase in height. He tripped up the steps to the platform and passed between the ropes. When he stood erect so that every one in the garden might see him, he apparently lengthened them all to "come on." He walked to a corner where a chair had been placed for him, and seating himself, he glared about him in an eager, furtive way. The cheering was continued, but he showed no sign that the rousing greeting was intended for him. He nodded to police officers who were gallantly saluted him, and recognized Captain Williams as an old acquaintance. Mr. Slade soon reached the platform, and it was evident that he was not the favorite with the spectators, as the cheering was tame. He took a seat in a corner where he might face Mr. Sullivan. The Bostonian looked sharply at the Maori and seemed to say, "I pity you."

CHARLIE FORD'S STORY.

OF HIS CONNECTION WITH JESSE JAMES AND THE SHOT THAT KILLED HIM.

KANSAS CITY, August 8.—The Star prints an interview with Charlie Ford, who is now under \$5,000 bonds on the charge of complicity in the Blue Cut train robbery, in which he recounts his connection with the James gang and the negotiations with the authorities which led to the killing of James. Ford admitted his participation in the Blue Cut robbery, but says he joined the gang solely to gain their confidence, with a view to Jesse's capture, and that he returned his share of the plunder to the owners after the robbery. He asserts that he was with the gang only a few days, and that he was not in the train when the police Commissioner Craig, of this city, knew of his connection with the robbery, and promised that he should be protected in everything. He said that after the robbery he was taken to the house of a woman near Berlin, he was making his way to the river to escape to Virginia.

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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers to the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$5 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news collected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 9, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly northeast, nearly stationary barometer and temperature.

The existence of the Texas cattle fever in Kansas is denied. Stock is represented as never having looked better.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Georgia has just closed its session in Augusta. The next meeting of that body will be in Brunswick.

Mrs. JOHN TUCKER and her eighteen month old babe were instantly killed by lightning at Salem, Alabama. They were buried together.

Is the death of news at Washington the correspondents have to content themselves with the dry reports of river engineers and light-house officers.

The rains of Monday night were quite general, and inflicted much damage on several localities. In Spalding county the damage seems to have been especially great.

The story from Athens of a hundred thousand dollar check for an orange grove is sufficient to put Georgia into a Florida fever. But the old red hills will pay best in the long run.

The report of Commissioner Henderson gives a gloomy view of the crop prospects. The favorable prospects of one month ago have been upset by the unseasonable weather since.

The American rifle team have arrived home from their English trip. They won no laurels on the field, but that does not prevent them from having lively recollections of old London Street.

The opening of another cotton mill in Columbus has become so much a matter of course as not to excite much of a sensation. The Swift manufacturing company is the latest accession to the list.

At the unpronounceable place called Ischl, Franz Josef and Wilhelm have clasped hands and called each other brother. And yet how willingly either would assume the role of Job for a strip of territory!

TEXAS had a confederate reunion yesterday, in which some hostility toward Ben Butler was expressed. It was said that political rancor should be forgotten, but the deeds of brave men should ever be cherished.

MR. GLADSTONE, at the Mansion house dinner yesterday, took occasion to say that the British empire was well, and that after the Almighty Earl Spencer was to be thanked for the improved condition of Ireland.

JUDGE BRANHAM is the champion criminal-supper of the state. In opening Paulding superior court, within fifteen minutes after the delivery of his charge to the grand jury, two obdurate liquor dealers ran up their shutters, and closed out.

The idea of an ecclesiastic putting himself beyond the process of crime, is one which suggested itself to a Belgian bishop whose tool Canon Bernard permitted himself to be. The dispatch says the developments have created a "painful" impression in religious circles.

The Third Georgia meet to-day in the cool retreats of Tallulah; the Tenth Georgia are arranging a reunion, and the Twenty-Third Georgia meet in Canton on the 31st. After the hard struggle of war it is meet that the old veterans should meet and recall the events of the field.

MR. SLADE and Mr. Sullivan, having entertained a select party of civilized northerners with a chaste exhibition, are for the hour the lions of New England society. Mr. Sullivan found it necessary to place policemen on the streets leading to his saloon in Boston to stay the impetuosity of his numerous cultured friends.

The death of Colonel W. W. Clarke, which was announced yesterday, removes from the arena of life a man who singularly fitted with those qualities which render men lovable to their fellows. Honest, zealous, kindly, his neighbors relied in him as a trusted friend; talented, he shone at the bar; and public spirited, the state possessed in him a patriot who knew no end of duty.

## INFORMATION FOR A PICTORIAL EDITOR.

Apart from its illustrations, which are excellent, the New York Graphic is a very brilliant daily. It touches living topics, and that is more than can be said in favor of a great many less pictorial journals. Only the other day, we gave the Graphic some information in regard to the American dialect, and now we have occasion to give it some more information. A late issue contains the following:

We are so fearfully, so extremely, so desperately English. If we desire an exciting form of English, we must be a fox hunt, though a native fox has not been seen in the locality for fifty years. The home must be English, the saddle English, the English, the crupper English, the whip English, with its loop at the end of opening fine gait-lashes when there are none to open. The farmers' fields must be ridden through, as in England, and all the slang of the chase must be English. The grog must be English and the "whippersnapper" and all the dog boxes must be English and act as they do in England. Then when "in the dach" the fox must be cut up in his and distributed as they do in England. The great aim of the fox chase seems to be to get away as far as possible on horseback from America and everything American. And when it is all done every one concerned feels so much better and so very English. And

they go home and rejoice in a butler and servants dressed as in England, and made with the "dash" on their heads in token of servitude, and they talk with the rising English inflection and the lady orders "me car" at five o'clock. Which means, when translated into the Yankee language, "my car," or my dog cart, to be more explicit. And their cup of joy would be full if they could only go out and visit their "cousin," and be called "Me ludy" and "Me ludy." Oh, dear, why can't we get some of those big steamers to tow England over here and make it a house of refuge for people who are ashamed of being Americans?

This is understood to be a sort of protest against the stupid nonsense inaugurated by the W. K. Vanderbilt set, their hostlers and hangers-on at Newport. This particular covey of Vanderbilt and Americans hostlers have one or two disreputable foreign lords and counts in their retinue, and the whole party is said to be making a daily attempt to perform such antics before high heaven as to attract the attention of the poor and lowly. The Astors, it is said, have already measured these stupid people and refuse to recognize them. The Astors are no better than the Vanderbilts so far as their origin is concerned, but they are infinitely more respectable, since they live quietly and do not permit a desire for notoriety to tempt them into making consummate asses of themselves.

But all this is of no particular interest. We desired to call the attention of our brilliant pictorial contemporary that while fox-hunting is a foolish affair at the north, as foolish as following a bag of dampness-seed, nevertheless, the sport has been acclimated in the south for more than a hundred years. There is nothing English in the sport except the fact that a kennel, two kennels, or a dozen kennels of dogs follow a fox, and that rather lively men on spirited horses follow the dogs. There are no English caps, no English coats, no English nothing. Everything is racy of the soil. The dogs are an improvement upon the English breed, as Harvey Dennis, of Putnam, or Bob Hardeman, of Jones, will tell the editor of the Graphic, and that the men are an improvement upon the stupid wooden-heads of England, everybody knows. Even the fox is an improvement, for he has plenty of room to spread himself, and no idiots in top-boots to yell at him.

Most important of all, the southern fox is not hunted in the summer time. Such a display of insanity would be death to dogs, horses and men, even in Georgia, where it is much cooler than in the neighborhood of New York. The sport is not as freely indulged in as before the war, but there are plenty of choice spirits who are willing to ride an hour in the teeth of the wind to see a favorite bound run his nose into Reynard's fur at the end of a burst of speed that is simply marvelous.

**THE CONFEDERATE BOND SWINDLE.**  
In the great mass of information that is now appearing in the newspapers in regard to the aims and intentions of the British sharpers who have joined a few Dutch frauds in their attempt to swindle clergymen and widows out of their small earnings, there is frequent allusion to certain prominent but mysterious southerners, who have either visited London for the purpose of announcing that these bonds would be ultimately paid, or have stated as much in the voluminous correspondence which they are supposed to have carried on with the London sharpers.

With respect to the alleged prominence of these southerners the testimony is cumulative. They are not only "prominent," but "able," and they are not only "able," but "influential," and they have given it as their opinion, according to my Lord Penzance and his brother sharpers, that the confederate bonds will ultimately, to quote from the beautiful and expressive English employed by the fugitives of the swindlers, "be accorded the right of composition."

We have no doubt that these "prominent southerners" are mere dummies of the imagination, existing only in the beefy minds of those who are laying so extensive a trap for the clergymen and widows of merry old England. There are no southerners, prominent or otherwise, who believe that the confederate bonds will ever be paid, or who want them paid. Consequently we should be glad to know the names of the prominent southerners whose opinions are used to forward a barefaced swindle.

Generally speaking, we are not the pinks of chivalry which our native romancers of the lady's foot variety have so assiduously endeavored to paint. The most of us are looking out for number one. We are either scratching for a precarious or a comfortable living, or we are endeavoring to accumulate a supply of this world's goods. Some of us are traders and some are speculators, and (speaking in behalf of the Georgia cracker) there is any beefy-headed Englishman or pot-bellied Dutchman who thinks he can get the better of us in a horse swap or any other kind of trade, we cheerfully invite him in the expressive Georgian tongue so dear to our hearts and so beautiful to our understanding, to cut his caper.

At the same time, we feel called upon to state that no southern man of any prominence or influence has ever given these British and Dutch swindlers reason to believe that the people of the south will allow themselves to be robbed. Not only this, but we do not believe that any southerner of prominence would allow his name to be used, even in a private correspondence, for the purpose of furthering a scheme to swindle beefy-minded English men and stupid English women.

This is all there is to the scheme. The bonds have been bought up at the price of old rags, and if the speculators who have charge of the scheme can create a demand for the bonds, be it ever so slight, they will be able to realize handsomely. They will be able, in other words, not only to pocket large profits, but to pay my Lord Penzance and their parliamentary stool-pigeons considerable sums for the use of their distinguished names.

The threat to "taboo" the southern states if they do not consent to a "composition" of the debt that is not a debt which nobody owes and nobody will pay—which is not yet due and never will be—is too ridiculous for anything. It is not even as plausible as the bank-stealer's announcement that he has just drawn a prize in a lottery; but the papers tell us that thousands of English people, chiefly weak-minded clergymen and widows, will be impressed by it, and will hasten to invest in such confederate bonds as they can get hold of, and the object of the swindlers will have been accomplished.

Under all the circumstances, it is a great pity that the weak-minded individuals whom

my Lord Penzance and his partners propose to swindle cannot be warned. So far as the south is concerned no warning is needed. If the states were really in such need of money as to go whooping around Europe in search of it, no greater benefit could befall the tax payers than to be "tabooed" on the foreign bourses. It would be money saved. But, as everybody knows, the south is not borrowing money. If, for any reason, the state of Georgia should desire to make a loan to-morrow, the greater part of it would be instantly gobbled up by her own citizens. If the loan was too large, northern capitalists would pay a premium to get a chance at it, just as they are paying a premium on Georgia bonds to-day.

A TELEGRAM from the west to an eastern paper says that the train bearing the president was boarded by "loyal committees." As citizens of North America and the adjacent section, we respectfully dissent to a point of order. What in the nation is a "loyal" committee, and why should it board the presidential train?

The esteemed Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is disposed to believe that Hadley as well as John McLean are painfully frivolous. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Deacon Smith endeavors to drown his melancholy by pouring an occasional schooner of beer on it.

JUDGE FORAKER says there are a great many father-beds in Ohio. It seems to us that side remarks of this nature, right in front of the enemy, so to speak, are the result of sheer frivolity. We call the attention of Colonel Murat Halstead to this painful business.

UPON the election of Pike as senator from New Hampshire, little Billy Chandler telegraphed to Mr. Arthur that the republican party of that state was reunited and redeemed. It is the general belief that Chandler is composing a serial for the New York Ledger.

THE ENQUIRER, of Cincinnati, continues to print facetious paragraphs in its editorial columns in the face of the fact that the Cincinnati Gazette alludes to it as "a combination." Such frivolity as this is very shocking to Deacon Smith and his coadjutors.

THE Augusta melon is large and numerous. Its season is now here and it will hold the fort until frost. Our northern friends will have ample opportunity to test the virtues of the Georgia watermelon this season.

It is said that all the judges of the supreme court except Strong are infidels. We had supposed that a majority of the court were unscrupulous as republicans generally are, but we regret to learn that they are fools.

PRIVATE DALZIEL, of Ohio, has announced himself as a candidate for president. The announcement is superfluous. It is well known that all Ohio men are standing candidates.

WHEN it is declared that "republican dissensions in Ohio are rapidly being healed," we know that the man in charge of the campaign funds is making the grand rounds.

It is said that Foraker, of Ohio, manages to get up a new speech every day by making copious extracts from editor Rome's Red's exposure of Shakespeare.

MR. SULLIVAN, the cultured Boston slinger, has knocked a Maori republican out of time. Mr. Sullivan, if we mistake not, is a democrat.

THE Boston Herald praises the felicity of President Arthur's Louisville speech. This tribute will make some obscure secretary feel good.

Mrs. LANGTRY, who could not get into American city, is visiting the country houses of English nobility.

THERE is no doubt about it. The Georgia colonels will have to go.

EFFRAITH for the republican party—Another start-out.

Few men have time to kill a mosquito in the dark.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Hon. Oliver Ames has picked out his place on the Massachusetts ticket. He will be lieutenant-governor or nothing.

THE new legation of Kentucky will elect a United States senator to succeed John S. Williams, dem. cat, whose term will expire in March, 1885.

ADVANCE SHEET of the state treasurer's annual report shows the entire debt of Vermont to be \$175,000, of which \$135,000 is bonded. The receipts for the year were \$583,600 and the disbursements \$322,670.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina is skeptical about the efficiency of the telegraph service since the strike began. He was reported to have said that he would welcome 200,000 "Mormons" to the state, whereas he extended the invitation to Germans.

The meeting of the New York republican state committee has been fixed for August 15, at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The date and place for holding the state convention will then be agreed upon. Saratoga and Richfield Springs are the only places thus far named at which to hold the convention.

The new state officers of Kentucky are: Governor, J. F. R. Hunt; lieutenant-governor, J. R. Hilditch; attorney-general, P. W. Hardin; state treasurer, James W. Tate; state auditor, Fayette Hewitt; superintendent of public instruction, Joseph D. Pickett; register of the land office, J. G. Cecil.

LORD CARNAVON, who as colonial secretary during the divided administration, carried through the act for the confederation of the Canadian provinces, will visit the dominion in September, and all kinds of public receptions are talked of. The Canadian press will experience a variety of emotions as the arrival of the new governor general about the same time will give both parties a man on whom to latch attention.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago News, having asked Senator Vest, of Missouri, how the democrats of his state were on the tariff, he replied: "They are for a tariff for revenue only. What do I mean? I mean a tariff which will yield a cent for the manufacturer, and money only for the exportation of the government—not a cent for the corporations that have fattened themselves upon this country for over thirty years. Not to protect the industries, but to enrich the government is the aim of the tariff. The government does not want it, and if the government don't need the money, let the tariff drop to nothing."

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

JOAQUIN MILLER's daughter has become a Roman Catholic.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-khedive, will live permanently in London.

It is said that J. C. Flood will build a \$5,000,000 house in San Francisco.

GRACE GREENWOOD is writing in London a life of Queen Victoria for young people.

MR. SWIFT, the Rochester astronomer, is entertaining M. J. Connelley, a star-gazer from France.

SENOR JUAN VALERA, minister at Lisbon since March, 1881, is spoken of at Madrid as minister at Washington in place of the late Senor Barboza.

KAISER WILHELM, looking in the best of health, took a drive at Gastein on July 19, with the thermometer at 120 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the sun. It was the twentieth anniversary of his first visit to the Gastein waters.

GENERAL A. P. DONOR has just given \$7,500 for the cause of education in B. exhibit county, Ky. \$1,000 to be used in building a academy in Jackson, the county seat, and \$1,500 in aiding meritorious young men in obtaining an education.

The lunacy of the king of Bavaria is taking its latest form in the building of a so-called peace, which he is striving to make the most magnificent human abode on earth, with the largest ball-room in the world. As he shuns everybody, one of the latest would-be suitors.

According to the faithful Labouchere the greater part of the duchess of Edinburgh's trousseau

was sold in London a few years ago as "the property of a lady of rank." This would not be unlike the frugal Edinburgh, who never misses a chance to sell her trousseau for cash.

THERE lies in the state house rotunda at Columbus, O., a piece of half-rotten oak log, about six feet long, in the center of which stands a still more rotten piece of hickory elm tree, more than a foot in diameter and about two feet high, on which is a card bearing the inscription: "Flagstaff of 1793. Erected by General Anthony Wayne at Fort Recovery Ohio, where General St. Clair was defeated in 1794."

SECRETARY LINCOLN said to a Chicago reporter: "See here do you know Chicago is getting up a reputation as the headquarters of the 'intervening nurse,' as they call it? Why, people who have passed through here on their way to Washington have told me that the thing was becoming perfectly awful. I don't understand it. Why, I am never interviewed in Washington or New York."

"Yes, I sold Abraham Lincoln his first pair of spectacles," said a veteran collector of Chicago to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune the other day. "It was about the time of the legislature of 1854, when he was a lawyer in Springfield. Some editor down there paid me \$10 to make Mr. Lincoln a pair of gold eye-glasses. These were the first he ever wore. When he was elected president I made him a pair of gold eyes, one of gold and two of steel. I knew the Lincoln family pretty well, and I straightened Bob's eyes for him when he was a little fellow. He was born cross-eyed, you know."

## SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

GALLATIN, Tennessee, has nine turnpikes. AMHERST county, Virginia, now boasts of a tin mine.

Hogs are dying with cholera in Rowan county, Ky.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., is to have a Catholic high school.

THERE were 196 deaths in Baltimore last week, and 285 births.

POLK county, Fla., will market 3,000,000 oranges next year.

THE fields and forests of Kentucky are swarming with rabbits.

O'BRIEN'S circus is scooping in the halves and quarters in Kentucky.

FARMERS' associations are being formed in many counties in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS is complaining of having to mix bad water with its whiskey.

THERE seems to be a good deal of confusion about the fact in Mississippi.

JUNIOR DRYDEN, of Wakulla county, Fla., has discovered a rich gold mine on his land.

ANOTHER silver mine has been discovered in the Unaka mountains, Monroe county, Tenn.

DIPHTHERIA, which has been epidemic in Little Rock, Arkansas, has about run its course.

THE raising of live stock is engaging the attention of many farmers in Monroe county, Louisiana.

THE farmers of Brooks and Lowndes counties, in Georgia, have realized up to date \$105,250 from melons.

THE Florida Live Oak Bulletin says: There are more live oaks in that vicinity than there have been for many years.

THE commissioner of state lands in Arkansas has sold, within the last two months, about 70,000 acres of state lands.

A PEACH on exhibition in Mobile is nine inches in circumference, two and one half inches in diameter and weighs eight ounces.

ONE little country distillery in Barren county, Kentucky, has already consumed 3,000 bushels of apples in making brandy this season.

THERE is at Martin in Tennessee, a Concord grape vine six years old, it is 250 feet in length and by close estimate contains fifteen bushels of grapes.

DERBY, Tenn., has a Tom Thumb of a man, who is 21 years old, and only 31 inches high. He weighs 50 pounds, and his name is Eddie Westcott.

TWENTY Indian girls from the western part of North Carolina are to be educated at Judson college at the expense of the United States government.

## MONOPOLIES.

Men differ as widely in their mental endowments as in their physical features. Some readily accumulate wealth, while others, apparently equally industrious, make a bare competency.

If he who possesses a large fortune invests it judiciously in an enterprise which offers less risk, and that enterprise succeeds, his superior judgment or good luck has made a monopoly for him. Neither of these not having the means, have any right to complain of the results of such monopoly.

The high price of production, or the low price of labor and other materials used, owing to want of competition, is chargeable to others and not to the owner of the monopoly. If the demand for production is great the price will necessarily be high, and if the supply of labor and material to run the enterprise be large, owing to the small demand of one establishment for such things, then others have an equal right to do the same business, the monopoly has given no just cause of complaint.

Under such conditions the monopolist, who has the monopoly, is not to be envied. He is to be envied only if he has the monopoly, and if he has the monopoly, he is to be envied only if he has the monopoly, and if he has the monopoly, he is to be envied only if he has the monopoly.

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is the working of our present protective tariff system. Now let the plan be changed to direct tax upon all the property or the annual income of all, whether it be from labor or capital. Let all pay taxes, centimes or whatever percent upon their income will meet the demands of government, and all will be happy and prosperous. This is the oldest and best system of taxation the world ever produced, and will be called for by the laboring producer when he studies his interest and rights.

J. G. W.

## ADOPTING A GRANDPA.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
An old man, not ragged but clad in old and faded and time-worn garments, and moving with feeble steps and weary air, sat down under a tree, on John R-street, the other day to rest a bit. Three or four children were playing in the yard at his back, and directly a maid of a girl looked through the fence and asked:

"Would you hurt a little girl?"  
"Bless me, no," he replied. "Why, I'd even step aside to pass a bug-a-bug on a child, I wouldn't hurt a hair in your head for all the money in the world."

"Are you anybody's grandpa?" she inquired as the other children crowded up.  
"No, not now, child. There was a time—dear me! But I don't want to remember it—when children called me grandpa. It was years ago—years and years, but I can almost hear their voices yet."

"Be you crying?"  
"No, the tears will spring up as I recall the past, but I'm not crying. There are days when I can't keep my back—nights when I'm a child, but I'm trying to be strong just now. My doll's broke her neck and I'm sad. I used to mend legs and arms and heads when the children brought their dolls to me."

"The little one passed through the gate and sat down beside the poor old man, and while he sought to save the life of the 'most dead' doll by the sound of a stick and a string, the child observed:  
"You must be quite old, grandpa; you are all skin and bone."  
"Oh, bless you, yes! I was eighty-one one week or two ago. Yes, I'm poor in flesh as well as in purse."

"Are your grandchildren dead, too?"  
"Yes, dear—dolls and toys and fine clothes and books, and everything they wanted. I was rich then."  
"And did they comb your hair?"  
"Oh, yes."

"And sing to you?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, I guess I'll sing you a song, for I'm going to ask you if I can't adopt you as my grandpa. You must excuse my voice, for I swallowed a pin the other day, and it makes it hard to work out of my throat. I guess I'll sing about the three little graves. Don't look at me or I shall forget."

"Come along, child! I used to mend legs and arms and heads when the children brought their dolls to me. I was rich then."  
"The little one passed through the gate and sat down beside the poor old man, and while he sought to save the life of the 'most dead' doll by the sound of a stick and a string, the child observed:  
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## THE RAILROADS.

## CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association—Wednesday at the Savannah, Ga. and North Atlantic Railroad, New York.

**SANDEWILE MEETING:** All of the old officers and directors of the Sandewile and Teanalee railroad were re-elected.

**WALTON NEWS:** The grading force on the railroad are looking down to it. They will finish their work before November.

**GAINESVILLE SOUTHERN:** Captain John C. Sage is foreclosing his mortgage on the Dahomea railroad. This will perhaps settle its destiny and turn it loose to somebody who can command the money to complete it with.

**Washington on the S. G. and N. A.**

Special to The Constitution.

**GRIPPER, August 8.**—A trackman reports that the culvert was held open by the S. G. and N. A. railroad last night, about four miles west of here. This can be repaired soon, but there is no telling how many more washes there is on that line. Trains may run to-day and they may not in two weeks. It is owing altogether how the S. G. and N. A. lies on that road.

**The Augusta and Elberton.**

Special to The Constitution.

**AUGUSTA, August 8.**—President Verdy, of the Augusta and Elberton railroad, has been to Richmond in the interest of that road. The result was very satisfactory. He had an interview with President Buford, of the Richmond and Danville railroad. The grading of the road is progressing rapidly.

**Executive Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.**

Yesterday afternoon there was an important meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in the office of the general commissioner in this city.

There were present: Henry Fink, vice-president East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; T. M. K. Talbot, general manager Richmond and Danville railroad; M. H. Smith, vice-president Louisville and Nashville railroad; W. J. Raulo, president Georgia Central railroad; John Scott, vice-president Cincinnati Southern; R. A. Anderson, superintendent Western and Atlantic railroad; and B. D. Hazell, general manager New York and Charleston Steamship line.

The absent members of the committee, were as usual, represented by Mr. Virgil Powers, the commissioner who presided. Besides the members of the committee the following railroad officials were present: Joseph E. Brown, president Western and Atlantic railroad; J. M. Brown, general freight agent, Western and Atlantic railroad; J. M. O'Connell, general freight agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad; Theodore Welch, general freight agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad; E. P. Wilson, general freight agent, Cincinnati Southern railroad; H. H. Colman, general freight agent, Cincinnati Southern railroad; R. S. Pickett, general freight agent, South Carolina railroad; R. D. Carpenter, general agent, associated lines; R. D. Carpenter, general agent, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; and E. D. Bannan, assistant freight agent Richmond and Danville railroad.

The first matter discussed was the classification of domestic, paper, and wooden products of southern mills. The present classification gives an advantage to the mills on goods shipped by them direct. After discussion it was resolved to continue the present arrangement until the next year.

Enclosed to the committee was a letter from the Atlanta chamber of commerce, asking for the removal of the present rates as compared with those allowed to competing points. A similar petition was read from the merchants of Chattanooga. The committee adjourned at eight o'clock. There will be a meeting of the rate committee to-day.

**Truck and Truckers.**

Yesterday's shipments of melons via Western and Atlantic railroad were 24 carloads, of which Central road brought in 3 cars, 16 Georgia road cars, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 4 cars, and 1 local from Atlanta.

The distribution was as follows, viz: 12 to Cincinnati, 4 to Chicago, 2 to Louisville, 2 to Chattanooga, 1 each to Indianapolis, Nashville, Evansville, Rome.

**RIVER IMPROVEMENT.**

The Report of the Work Done in the Chattanooga District.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—The report of Major W. R. King, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in the Chattanooga district, was received at the War Department to-day. The following is a synopsis of the report, with respect to the condition and needs of the several works under his direction. The improvement of the Tennessee river above Chicago, the object of the present plan of improvement of this section of the river was to remove obstructions and to deepen the channel at the shoal places so as to secure a depth of at least 12 feet.

The obstructions to navigation consisted chiefly of reefs and rocks, with occasional shoals of sand and gravel. Nearly all of these have been lessened, many of them entirely removed, and others reduced to secondary importance as obstructions. The engineer reports that the improvements thus far made appear to be permanent, but says the annual appropriations for the several rivers in the past have been so small that but little work could be done, and the cost of what was done has for the same reason been greater than it should have been. He says he hopes that sufficient appropriations will be made to extend the improvement to Knoxville, and still further lessen some of the obstructions already partially removed. The estimated cost of improving this upper section of the river, as made in 1877, was \$225,000. The amount appropriated to date is \$215,500, and the unexpended balance July 1st, 1883, was \$287. It is estimated that \$9,500 will be required for the completion of the work, and that that amount can be profitably expended during next year.

The river below Chattanooga—The work done during the past year was principally at Muscle Shoals, an obstruction which forms a great barrier to navigation in this river. Other obstructions are of minor importance, and their improvement can only be fully utilized when the Muscle Shoals canal is navigable. The entire chain of obstructions from deep water at Florence to deep water near Brown's ferry, is thirty-six miles long, of which eight miles requiring no improvement, and of the remaining sixteen miles are overcome by a canal, and a new company has been chartered under the title of "The Florence, Evansville and Nashville Steam Packet Company," to establish a regular line of steamers on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, between Evansville, Indiana, Florence, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee. He estimates that \$700,000 can be profitably expended during the next year, and recommends that it be applied to continuing operations at Muscle Shoals, and the improve-

ment of navigation at the places where there are now minor obstructions.

Between Chattanooga and Paducah—The estimated cost of the improvement of the river below Chattanooga was \$1,433,000. There has already been appropriated \$2,445,500, and it is now estimated that \$787,500 will be required to complete the work. The unexpended balance July 1st, 1883, was \$23,650.

Improvement of the Cumberland river, Tennessee and Kentucky—The plan of improvement consists in blasting out a channel through rock reefs, removing gravel bars and shoals, and building riprap to protect the contraction of the water way is necessary to secure additional depth, and in the removal of snags and overhanging trees. The engineer reports that the improvement of the river by the construction of locks and dams which is the only method by which low water navigation can be secured from above to below Nashville, excepting for very light draft boats, has been considered too expensive, and the present project is only designed to give such additional depth of channel as will prolong the season of navigation.

Improvement of the French Broad river, Tennessee—The present plan of improvements consists of removing obstructions from the channel, cutting away overhanging trees, and building wing dams where necessary, so as to permit the passage of vessels drawing 2½ feet of water. The engineer reports that as a result of the work already done, ascending boats use the new channel although the old one is open, and that the improvement of the French Broad river has been completed. The original estimate of the cost of the work was \$15,000, and the amount already appropriated is \$18,500. It is estimated that \$13,500 will be required for the completion of the work, and that \$15,000 can be profitably expended during next year.

Cosco river, Georgia and Alabama—During the year operations were confined to removing obstructions below Greasport, and to opening a channel from Lomergans and Heartsease, below lock No. 3. A dam was also constructed just above lock No. 1, to prevent the accumulation of driftwood. The original estimate of the cost of the work was \$30,000, and the amount already appropriated is \$30,000. It is estimated that \$20,500, available July 1st, 1883, \$48,017; required for the completion of the work \$183,649, of which \$100,000 can be profitably expended during next year.

Georgian river, Georgia—The engineer reports that the improvement of this stream can be considered as permanent, as an annual appropriation will be necessary to keep the channel clear of obstructions. The original estimate of the cost of the work was \$30,000, and the amount already appropriated is \$29,500, available July 1st, 1883, \$22,229; required for the completion of the work \$29,500, of which \$10,000 can be profitably expended during next year.

Improvement of the Clinch river, Tennessee—The plan of the improvement is to remove the most dangerous obstructions down to the extreme low water mark, blasting a chute through the ledges and building wing and training dams where necessary, so as to secure an ordinary low water depth of two feet from Kingston to Clinton, seven miles, and of one and a half feet from Clinton to Haynes, seven miles. During the year active operations were confined to above Haynes, at Straight shoals and Hunters' shoals, where strong dams were built, and the channels widened and deepened by excavating the solid rock. The work here was completed and navigation safe.

A two feet lower stage than before. Below Haynes, the most important improvements were made at Biwetsh shoals, Cloud shoals and L. B. Wetsh shoals. The engineer asks an appropriation of \$10,400 for use during next year. He reports that that sum will fund now available, \$353, can be profitably expended in continuing operations under the existing prospect, and says in view of the increase in the commerce of this river, it is probable that considerable additional work will be justified in the near future. The original estimate for this work was \$20,000. The amount already appropriated is \$16,000, and the estimate for completion of work is \$10,400.

**THE DAY'S SPORTS.**

The Saratoga Turf—Arrival of the American Team—Bancroft.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 8.—First race, three-quarters of a mile for all ages, won by Freeland, (Callao second, Vera third; time 1:16. The second race, one mile and a furlong heats for all ages, first won by Capias, Ida B. second and Nettie third; time 1:50. The second heat and race was won by Capias, Nettie second and Jim Nelson third. Time 1:50. The third race, five furlongs, for all ages, won by Nora M., Rosa B. second and Fairview third. Time 1:03. The fourth race, one mile and a quarter over five hurdles, for all ages, won by Guy, Miss Manley second, and B. L. Bir third. Time 2:23.

Saratoga Turf—The first race, purse \$250, divided for non-winners, in June or July, at Brighton Beach, ¾ mile, Laura G. won, Barhaman, second, Bradford third. Time 1:18. The second race, purse and conditions the same as first race, ¾ mile, Rosemary Murray won, Mamie Fields, second, Charley Kellogg third. Time 1:18. The third race, \$250, divided for all ages, 1 mile, H. H. Buchanan won, Rushaway second, Bush Rose, third. Time 1:44. The fourth race, Murphy memorial stables, sweepstakes for two-year-olds, 25 each, p. p. with \$300 added, ¾ mile, Unknown won, Erose second, Major Barkley third. Time 1:20. The fifth race, purse \$250, divided for all ages, 1¼ mile, John Ledford won, Frankie B. second, Lord Edwards third. Time 1:57. The sixth race, purse \$250, divided, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, Centennial won, Alfonso second, Bouariette third. Time 2:12. The seventh race, purse \$250, divided for four-year-olds and up, 1 mile, H. H. Buchanan won, Rushaway second, selling race, one and one-eighth miles, Cathcart won, Newbury second, Mamie Fields third. Time 1:57.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The American Rifle team arrived from Europe this morning. They are enthusiastic over the treatment they received from the rifleman on the other side.

By-Bye Ball.

New York—New York 5, Philadelphia 4. Boston—Boston 10, Providence 2. Detroit—Detroit 5, Chicago 1. Cleveland—Cleveland 11, Buffalo 14. Cincinnati—Cincinnati 8, Eclipse 1. Brooklyn—Allegany 4, Brooklyn 13.

**TEXAN COTTON.**

The Crop Short, owing to the drought and unfavorable conditions.

Galveston, Texas, August 8.—The Galveston News publishes this morning its monthly statement of the condition of the cotton crop throughout Texas. This embraces some sixty districts, covering essentially the cotton producing areas of the state. The drought has injured the plant materially since the last report made by the News and although rain has fallen quite recently in some sections, the prospects of the cotton yield in Texas, compared with those of same date last year, have been reduced from 29 to 25 per cent. Without immediate rains and a late fall in southern and central Texas, the top or second crop will probably prove an utter failure. Much depends upon the weather from now on, but serious injury to the crop has already been wrought which even the most favorable weather conditions will not repair.

St. Louis, August 8.—A despatch from Austin, Tex., says reports from cotton patch-

es are exceedingly discouraging. During the past three or four days worms in the lower part of this county have completely stripped the leaves from the plants, and are attacking the bolls. Not one-fourth of a crop will be made, and on some plantations only patches will be left to rot. On the Brazos, the great river cotton belt, the drought is injuring the crops and blooms and squares are dropping before maturity. From information about one-half of the cotton belt of the state will gather half a crop. The other parts yielding a quarter of an average crop.

**THE STEEL WORKS.**

They ignore an effort to secure a desecration of the Sabbath.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8.—At the afternoon session of the amalgamated iron and steel workers convention, a petition was presented by Andrew Leo, of Philadelphia, asking the delegates to extend their support to the meeting at Horticultural hall next Sunday, in the interest of the striking telegraph operators. It is proposed to have a large gathering of working people, and John Garrett and other leading men in the amalgamated association have been called upon to deliver speeches. The convention is ignoring the proposition to give its influence in securing permission to hold social gatherings on Sundays in Fairmount park. Andrew Leo, vice president of the eighth district, and one of the labor delegates to the tariff convention, is the most prominently spoken of among the delegates as President Jarrett's successor. He has the backing of all the delegates in the eastern end of the state, and he is widely popular among all classes of working people. Jarrett declines to be a candidate for re-election.

**A FORTUNE.**

In a Plow—A Young Georgian the Lucky Possessor of a Valuable Invention—An Interesting Account of the Work and Success.

Not one invention in a thousand ever succeeds. This is a notable fact. The failures are due in a large majority of cases to the worthlessness of the invention, although many good inventions come to naught through inefficient and bad management. Inventions are rarely men of business capacity, and many good inventions are made out of their hands by their own people.

There are exceptions, however, to the general rule, and one of which we know has recently come under our observation—that of an improved plow. It is the invention of Mr. M. T. Hancock and is known as the "Hancock Plow." A brief description of the invention is as follows: The inventor's claim is in a superior plow stock. It is made of wrought iron, except the handles, and therefore is made of the best material. It is clear in the throat, cleanses itself and will not choke in rough land. The plow is furnished with a set of iron teeth on the back, thus giving an easy run to all plow-hoes. The stock is a combination of wood and iron, and is made of the best material. The only kind of stock needed on a plantation. It is of easy draft and is adapted to all kinds of lands and is equally well adapted to the most difficult and cheaply placed before the public. This is by reason of its simplicity and durability. It is a perfect invention, and the inventor is now manufacturing it in large quantities. The inventor is now manufacturing it in large quantities. The inventor is now manufacturing it in large quantities.

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McBRIDE & CO.

## LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the public my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine fitted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,  
3 Whitehall street.

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corros—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 11-16 New York at 10 1/4; in Atlanta at 9 1/4.

Daily Weather Report.  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 8, 10:31, P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Relativ.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.05	65	E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Augusta.	30.02	72	E.	Calin	00	Cloudy.	00 Fair.
Galveston.	29.95	75	E.	Light	00	Fair.	00 Fair.
Indianapolis.	30.00	82	S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Key West.	30.00	82	S. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Mobile.	29.96	82	S. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Montgomery.	30.00	73	N. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
New Orleans.	29.94	86	N. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Pensacola.	29.96	74	S. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Puerto Rico.	30.00	77	N. E.	Light	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Savannah.	30.00	72	N. E.	Light	00	Cloudy.	00 Cloudy.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Relativ.	Weather.
8:31 a. m.	30.06	63	E.	Brisk	15	Cloudy.	00 Cloudy.
10:31 a. m.	30.10	67	E.	Fresh	15	Fair.	00 Fair.
2:31 p. m.	30.06	73	N. E.	Fresh	15	Cloudy.	00 Cloudy.
8:31 p. m.	30.03	72	N. E.	Fresh	15	Clear.	00 Clear.
10:31 p. m.	30.05	65	E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	00 Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.04	Maximum	71.0				
" " " "	" " "	Minimum	62.0				
" " " "	" " "	Total rainfall.	.18				

Customs Report.  
Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.  
Atlanta District.

Station.	Max.	Min.	Rain.	Fall.
Atlanta.	74	62	.48	
Spartanburg.	84	64	.00	
Toccoa.	81	65	.15	
Gainesville.	82	64	1.02	
Dalton.	84	62	.02	
Calhoun.	82	65	1.32	
Cartersville.	84	64	.45	
West Point.	84	67	.00	
Newman.	80	64	1.80	
Griffin.	79	61	01.38	

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.
1 Wilmington.	82 63 .00
2 Charleston.	80 68 .40
3 Savannah.	83 67 .35
4 Atlanta.	81 64 .64
5 Montgomery.	90 68 .07
6 Mobile.	91 62 .00
7 New Orleans.	95 72 .00
8 Galveston.	95 71 .00
9 Vicksburg.	90 63 .00
10 Little Rock.	87 57 .04
12 Memphis.	87 57 .04
Mean of Districts.	86.8 64.2 .25

1 Rainfall inappreciable.

## POINTS

About the new improved Atlanta Watch.

1 The best mechanical construction, embodying principles that will produce the most accurate time, with the smallest amount of friction, and securing a watch that will run from 30 to 45 hours instead of 30 to 32.

2 Substantial in all its parts, so that it will stand the roughest usage; particularly adapted for railroad and all other purposes where utmost accuracy is necessary and hardest wear is given.

3 The best protected against dust and cinders of railroad travel, having around each movement a special dust-excluding band for that purpose.

4 It has new improvements that can only be found upon our watch, and in this particular as much superior to the old style watch as the breech-loading gun is more desirable than the old "flint and steel."

5 By the use of our new Patent Regulator the watch can be quickly and accurately regulated, and by the means of which we have secured such remarkable results in time-keeping, as certified to by 350 names which we have on file.

6 The Factory being here at home, should an accident occur to any part of the machine of the watch, it can be repaired immediately and the watch put running again in thirty minutes.

7 Every watch is fully guaranteed by a responsible home establishment, and the prices are very low for first-class time-pieces.

Call and examine, or send for our descriptive Catalogue.  
J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.  
Factory and Salesroom 34 Whitehall Street.

### MEETINGS.

The W. C. T. U. Bible Reading.  
To-day, at 4 p. m., at the Y. M. C. A. parlor, there will be a Bible reading. Subject: "Comfort" in token of loving sympathy with one of our bereaved members. Friends of our cause always welcome at our meetings.  
Miss E. C. WITTER, President.  
Miss M. H. STOKES, Secretary.

If you Want a Good Desk call on A. J. Miller, 44 Peachtree street.  
New invoices of Carpets arriving and for sale cheap. We are in to our share of this business and you will find our stock up to your expectations. Those who have refused to buy until our new goods come, can now come in and we think you can be suited. We are offering genuine bargains during this month, and to every purchaser we give a ticket to the Parlor suit, 44 Peachtree street.

Our Matting must go. Come and get what you need at fabulously low prices. 44 Peachtree street.  
Andrew J. Miller cannot be undersold. If others can sell at cost he can take the loss and then it is merely a question of who can last the longest.

Most of those who advertise to sell at cost sell at a profit. No business can prosper forever at cost. Although some merchants will sell you eleven articles for less than cost and then, on the twelfth they will make 25 profits.

Miller only asks a fair margin on every piece, and when you buy from him you may know you have not "paid too dear for your whistle."

The James Building.  
It is now understood that the James building will not be torn down. Mr. James and the inspectors are expected to come to an understanding as to what the building needs, and that Mr. James will proceed to arrange. He expresses a determination to spare no money in giving the building all the strength that it will need and more too.

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn and general ill health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

## TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS, ETC.

\$10,000  
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,  
\$15,000  
FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN

Carpets, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., to be Closed Out.  
Examine These Goods, Desirable, New and Fresh, and Must be Sold in Thirty Days. Also, ELEGANT STOCK SHOES, LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Agents Butterick's Patterns

New stock Picture Frame Mouldings and Frames. New Steel Engravings, Etchings, Helotypes, etc., and Books, Stationery, Visiting Cards, etc. Blank Books and office supplies a specialty. D. C. PITCH-FORD, successor to Lovejoy Pitchford, 28 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

ESTABLISHED 1849  
LYNCH & LESTER  
SUCCESSORS TO  
LYNCH & THORNTON  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY  
Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

CHAS. O. TYNER  
Has moved his  
DRUG BUSINESS  
To No. 50 Marietta Street,  
Where he will dispense  
Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Etc.,

Until the completion of the New Store corner Marietta and Broad streets, HIS OLD STAND, which he will occupy. Customers will please call at No. 50 Marietta, corner Fourth street next to Casino.

CHAS. O. TYNER

F. L. FREYER,  
The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in  
PIANOS & ORGANS,  
In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments.

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and will last many years. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address: F. L. FREYER, 27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

Postal Notice.  
The last number of the postoffice bulletin contains several items of news interesting to Georgia people. A postoffice has been established at Skelton, in Milton county. It is about five miles from Alpharetta. Richard D. Smith has been appointed postmaster. John V. Johnson has been commissioned postmaster at Frick's Gap. Thomas S. Blanchard, postmaster at Waynesboro, has given a bond of \$5,000 and the bond has been accepted.

PERSONAL.  
Mr. Frank A. Arnold is in East Tennessee.  
J. T. Brown, of Social Circle, was in the city yesterday.  
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